

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the ends Thou Aims't at Be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established Jan., 1888.

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1920.

Vol. XLIX. No. 45.

GOV. COOPER'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

Affairs of State Presented For Consideration By the General Assembly

FINANCE SEEMS TO BE THE PRINCIPAL MATTER

Among Other Things He Recommends Constitutional Convention to Raise Funds

Columbia, Jan. 14.—A large number of visitors were present at the hall of the House of Representatives today when Gov. Cooper delivered his annual message to the general assembly.

Columbia, Jan. 14.—Revision of State finances, revision of the institutions, a new education board, the employment of a large State constabulary for law enforcement, a State movie censorship, the need of a State office building, the necessity for a constitutional convention, a purchasing agent for all State institutions, an enlargement of the budget law, so as to provide budgets in all counties of the State, a resurvey of the State and alterations in the tax assessment machinery, increase of teachers' salaries, the enactment of a State highway bill, abolition of the county chain gang system and the creation in its stead of a State system. These are among the most important matters touched on by Governor Cooper in his annual message to the legislature, which was read before both houses today. The message caused considerable interest and will be the cause of much serious consideration on the part of the legislature. It was received as information.

Governor Cooper's message opened with a word of greeting to the senators and an expression of pride in the condition of prosperity and economic peace which exists in the State today. "Few, if any, followers of the red flag are to be found within the boundaries of this State," the message says.

State finances are the principal matter discussed by the Governor. Expenditures for the year 1919 were larger than the appropriations to the executive says, in referring to the work of the budget commission. This was due to the fact that many departments have large incomes and handle the expenditure of such moneys. The governor recommends that "we should work toward the direct appropriation of all money, having public funds to go into the treasury and then be expended only under appropriation items." The governor suggests that all county officers be required to submit budgets of their expenditures.

The governor suggests an annual audit by the comptroller general of all county offices, and the employment of extra clerical help for this work.

The governor recommends the changing of the fiscal year so as to make it extend from July 1 to June 30th. The State he says is always a year behind in its finances, like a tenant farmer, borrowing money to pay expenses.

The governor urges that the House pass the constitutional convention resolution, referring to the people in the 1920 elections the matter of a constitutional convention next year. He says the present 25-year-old constitution is not adapted to the present needs of the State.

The governor's idea of a central board for the control of all penal and charitable institutions involves the abolition of all present boards of control. He suggests that the governor be made an ex-officio member of all such boards.

With regard to the creation of a central board of education the governor says: "I do not recommend the abolition of the various boards of trustees; nor should this general board have power to select teachers, make local rules for institutions or school districts. . . . but the general board should have the same policy-directing authority over school districts that it has over districts that fall under the general law. At present we are working without a well-defined comprehensive program, and without any responsible agency to determine the field of various institutions. We should have a long-term program, all embracing, so that we might know toward what goal we are building." The governor suggests that on the general education board should be the chairman of the education committees of the two houses, the State superintendent of education and the governor, and other members would represent, he says, various phases of public education. The governor says such a board would save much duplication of effort. It would supercede the present State board of education. The governor makes it clear that he is not implying that any existing board is a failure. He says he simply wants to improve the machinery as far as possible.

The governor recommends the creation of a State scholarship loan fund, to take the place of free scholarships. He says the students to whom money is loaned should be allowed to pick their schools. The fund would, he suggests, be handled by the central education board.

The governor dwells at length on

FOOD OR RUIN SAYS HOOVER

Credit Must Be Extended to Europe to Forestall Famine and Bolshevism

PEOPLE ARE ABLE TO REPAY THE LOANS

Conditions in War-impoverished Central Europe Are a Menace to Liberty of the World

Washington, Jan. 12.—Establishment through the United States Grain corporation of \$150,000,000 in credits would feed Europe until next harvest without imposing any burden on the American taxpayers, Herbert Hoover today told the house ways and means committee which began consideration of Secretary Glass' request for authority to advance that much from the grain corporation funds. Early payment of the loans made could be counted upon, Mr. Hoover said.

The financial problems of feeding Europe is "getting smaller all the time," Hoover informed the committee, explaining that the need this winter was centered in ten or 12 large cities in Austria, Poland and Armenia. Most of Europe, he said, was in shape to feed itself or get its breadstuffs through private financial channels.

"Remittance of money is the height of folly," Hoover declared, explaining that with food distribution under government control, one might have plenty of cash, but still be unable to obtain additional food. Hoover predicted that from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000 a month would be spent in this country for "food drafts."

The children's fund, an organization that is feeding 2,500,000 children of Europe is back of the "food draft" plan, Hoover said, adding that it also was aided by banks, and other private charities, including the Red Cross, the committee for relief in the Near East, and the Jewish joint distribution. Foreign governments, he said, have agreed to the plan, which also has been approved by the treasury and the federal reserve board.

By aiding Poland with food and helping ten or 12 European cities escape starvation this winter, Hoover said, the United States would "build up security for its \$10,000,000,000 lent abroad" as well as perform a humanitarian service.

the matter of pay for teachers. He says that a salary of a thousand dollars should be the minimum, and he urges increased appropriations for this purpose to save the school system from an acute situation due to the scarcity of teachers. He endorses the proposal for a board of certification for teachers and better compensation of county superintendents of education.

Governor Cooper urges an enlargement of the public health work of the State as a safe guarding of community life.

The governor urges good roads legislation as necessary to the economic, social, educational and religious life of the State. "Are we willing to continue to pay the exhausting cost of bad roads?" he asks. He refers to members of the General Assembly, the highway bill recently sent to "The form of legislation, however," he adds, "is not of first importance, nor of primary interest. Just pass an act that will result in good roads all over the State. This is the goal and we must not again fall short of it."

"All convicts should be put under a State control," says the governor, "and the squads scheduled so that each county would receive its proportionate share of convict labor in the building of permanent roads. Under this plan results would in all probability be more satisfactory," says the governor. The governor recommends the abolition of the county chain gangs as a means of saving overhead expenses to the counties. He says he believes poor results are obtained under the present system.

With regard to the assessment of property the governor suggests that the general assembly apportion the total amount of all appropriations to the various counties according to their wealth. He urges a continuation and enlargement of the work now done by the tax commission.

The governor does not discuss the question of special sources of revenue, such as State income tax and inheritance tax, but says he will discuss these matters in a later message.

The governor urges a new survey of the State, that property is not now on the tax books may be listed.

The governor comes out strong for the creation of a State office building. He says it would be a means of saving the thousands of dollars annually that now go to paying rent for department offices.

The recommendation for a purchasing agent for all State institutions is made with a view to saving the State money. Such an agent, says the governor, could buy in bulk at lower prices than the institutions now pay for their necessities of life.

With regard to law enforcement the governor says that four hundred requests and more have come to him during the year for law officers in various parts of the State. The pro-

CANNOT REPEAL THE DRY LAW

State Legislatures Have No Legal Authority to Reconsider Amendment Ratification

OPINION BY ANTI-SALOON ATTORNEY

Recommendations of Governors of New York and Maryland Are Illegal

Washington, Jan. 13.—State legislatures cannot, under the law, repeal the ratification of the constitutional prohibition amendment, Wayne Wheeler, counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, declared today in a statement discussing the recommendations for repeal made to the legislature of New York by the governor of that State.

HUNS' PAY DAY IS AT HAND

Reparation Commission Must Fix Amount Due By January Before May, 1921

DEPOSIT TWENTY BILLION DOLLARS

The Cost of the War Will Not Be Soon Forgotten By the War-mad Germans

Paris, Jan. 13.—With the opening Saturday of the period during which Germany must pay her debts to the allies it is announced that the commission on reparation must fix the amount due by Germany before May 1st, 1921. Until the amount is fixed Germany must deposit twenty billion marks in gold or its equivalent in material, ships, securities and coal.

INVESTIGATION OF LYNCHINGS

Officials of Negro Advancement Association to Testify

Washington, Jan. 14.—John Shillady, executive secretary and James Johnson, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are expected to be the first witnesses at the opening today of the senate judiciary subcommittee investigation into race riots and lynchings over the country.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND AGREE

Brussels, Jan. 14.—A satisfactory solution of the economic problems arising out of the revision of the treaty of 1839 has been reached by the representatives of Belgium and Holland.

hibition law makes an enlargement of the law enforcement machinery necessary he says. The governor suggests that the legislature create a State constabulary of from fifty to seventy-five men. He says it should be incumbent upon all officers to enforce all laws. He states that an appropriation of from \$75,000 to \$100,000 would take care of the new State constabulary.

The governor urges "a liberal policy towards the National Guard," in order to be ready to cope with any policy that may arise at any time. He says at present the young men are not taking an interest in the Guard, because they are "fed up on military service," but this, he says, is only a "temporary state of mind." This does not lessen the need for organized state troops, he adds.

Public Service Commission. The governor urges passage of an act to enlarge the powers of the public service commission giving it authority to regulate both rates and service of public utility companies.

Movie Censorship. With regard to moving picture censorship the governor recommends the appointment of boards of censors, to serve without compensation, to review all films. The governor says he does not overlook the educational or recreational value of the moving picture, but he says he is convinced that "many of the pictures put on exhibition have a very baleful influence which excites the passions and create in the impressionable minds feelings and aspirations detrimental to society."

In conclusion the "Governor says that the principle running through his entire message is that of "giving authority and fixing responsibility. I am convinced," he says, "that best results are obtained in this way, both in private and in public business."

WORLD COUNCIL CALLED TO MEET

President Wilson Issued Call Yesterday For First Meeting of League of Nations

SENT TO AMBASSADORS OF ENTENTE

Will Not Be Made Public Until It Has Been Received By the Governments

Washington, Jan. 13.—The call for the first meeting of the council of the League of Nations which was issued yesterday by President Wilson went to the ambassadors of the entente nations, but will not be made public until it is received from them by their governments. The first meeting will be held in Paris Friday morning.

U. S. SOLDIERS OUT OF SIBERIA

United States Decides to Withdraw Military From Far Eastern Russia

TRANSPORT ORDERED TO BRING THEM HOME

Anti-Bolshevik Forces and Japanese Will Be Left to Contend Against Lenine's Armies.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Decision to withdraw the American troops from Siberia upon the completion of the repatriation of the Czechoslovak forces next month has been reached by the American government. The troops were sent to Siberia in accordance with an agreement between the United States, Japan and the entente powers to aid the Czechs and protect the Siberian railroad. Japan has been notified by the United States of the cancellation of that agreement insofar as it affects the presence of an American military expedition.

When the Czechs have been removed the American railroad commission, headed by John F. Stevens, which has been in Russia since before the fall of the former czar's government, will leave Vladivostok for home and the American soldiers, under Major General Graves, will follow as soon as transports can be made available. Presumably the same ships which are to take the Czechoslovaks across the Pacific will be used. Two of these vessels, the President Grant and America, are expected to leave New York within a few days.

With the departure of the Americans, Japan will be left alone to assist in the efforts to stem the eastward march of the Bolsheviks. The rapid progress made by the soviet forces has been a source of apprehension in Japan and the cabinet at Tokyo has been considering means of combating what Japanese officials regard as serious menace.

Suggestions have been made that Japan materially increase its force of 20,000 troops in Siberia and it has opened negotiations with the American government with this end in view. So far as was learned today, however no agreement has yet been reached.

The American force numbers about 8,000 men and was sent into Siberia last summer. Its presence has been the subject of numerous spirited debates in the senate and resulted in the adoption of a resolution calling upon President Wilson for a statement of the administration's policy. In reply to this resolution the state department said the purpose of sending the expedition was solely to assist the Czechs and to guard the railroad in the meantime.

STUDENTS VOTE FOR TREATY

Majority of College Men Want Immediate Ratification

New York, Jan. 14.—Incomplete returns today from fifty-three of nearly four hundred colleges and universities, where students and faculty members voted yesterday on four questions concerning the peace treaty and league of nations, showed out of a total of forty-two thousand votes twenty-two thousand favored any compromise which would make possible immediate ratification. Early reports from Southern colleges showed a large plurality for ratification without amendments.

Paris, Jan. 14.—The Italian delegation here announces that Count Luini Adrovandi has been appointed diplomatic representative in Germany.

MARTIAL LAW IN GERMANY

Government Adopts Drastic Measures As Result of Riots in Berlin

RIOTS WERE ORGANIZED BY EXTREMISTS

Guards Used Machine Guns On the Mob Which Attacked the Reichstag

Berlin, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 8 P. M.—The government tonight proclaimed martial law in all sections of Germany, following mob demonstrations this afternoon in which at least ten persons were killed and many others wounded by machine gun fire from guards before the reichstag building. The mob was organized by extremists as a protest against the industrial council's bill now before the reichstag.

BERLIN RIOTS PROVE FATAL

Demonstration Against Soldiers Guarding Building—Order Restored After Firing

Berlin, Jan. 13.—Ten dead had been brought into the court of the reichstag building when the national assembly adjourned at 5 o'clock this afternoon, according to an announcement made by President Feinbach.

Big processions passed along the streets converging into the Koenigsplatz from all quarters. Numerous factories were obliged to close.

The demonstrators bore flags inscribed "We demand an unrestricted workers council bill." Numerous speeches were delivered from the steps of the reichstag sharply protesting against the bill in its present form. The street car service was partly suspended, the men being on strike.

The public security police restricted themselves to guarding the reichstag with strong forces.

The police finally restored order before the reichstag building. The chamber adjourned until Wednesday.

London, Jan. 13.—A mob today made a rush against troops guarding the reichstag building in Berlin and tried to disarm them. The troops fired and several persons were killed or wounded. Order was then restored.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Berlin dated Monday says:

"The government is taking precautions against disorders, including the barricading of the front of the parliament buildings."

"The new railway strikes westward and the stoppage of telephonic and telegraphic communication are causing much nervousness."

Berlin, Monday, Jan. 12.—Plundering on a large scale occurred today in the occupied town of Oberhausen. Men stormed the town hall, seized arms, threw the archives into the street and stripped the shops.

The disturbances spread to the villages of Marseboch and Bruckhausen, where the plunderers used fire arms against the police. Order has not yet been restored.

Oberhausen is a city of about 100,000 at the junction of the Cologne-Hamburg and Wesel-Emmerich lines. It is situated just to the north of Muelheim. Both Marseboch and Bruckhausen are just east of the Rhine in the same region.

Pasle, Jan. 13.—Many persons were killed or wounded in Berlin today when the troops fired upon or bayoneted demonstrators who tried to rush the reichstag entrance in protest against the exploitation law, says a dispatch from Berlin.

The dispatch adds that since noon crowds have paraded the streets of Berlin following an appeal from Die Freiheit, radical Socialist organ for workmen, to demonstrate in protest against the law.

SIMS WRITES ANOTHER LETTER

War Admiral Renews Controversy With Secretary of Navy

Washington, Jan. 14.—Admiral Sims has written another letter to Secretary Daniels, the secretary said today, adding that he had not heard of it, but indicating it dealt with general question of naval moral and efficiency and was "controversial" in tone.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Director General Hines has signed the national agreement covering rules and working conditions with the Brotherhood of Railway and steamship clerks, freight handlers and express and station employees. The agreement is retroactive to January 1st and will continue in force during federal control.

MAY PASS TREATY BY A MAJORITY

If the Senate Does Not Act Soon This Recourse is Open

PRECEDENTS SEEM TO BE NOT LACKING

Same Thing Was Done When Texas and Hawaii Were Annexed—Expect No Trouble

Washington, Jan. 13.—Is there any way to solve the tangle over the peace treaty, if the senate continues to fail to act, without putting the matter before the American people until enough senators can be elected who will vote for the document with ratifications which are acceptable to the president?

In a talk with Representative Henry D. Flood, of Virginia, ranking Democratic member of the house committee on foreign affairs and its chairman during the war period, the correspondent of The News and Courier was told that there is another way, and a very direct one, and that Mr. Flood himself and a number of other members of congress favorable to such alternative action to cut the Gordian knot.

Mr. Flood has had the matter under discussion with officials and with colleagues for sometime, but has refrained from proceeding with the suggestion because it has not yet been approved by the administration. This is taken to mean, not that all the administration officials who have to do with the matter are opposed to the alternative method, but the president has not given his sanction.

Representative Flood considers it entirely competent for congress, by majority vote, to pass a bill making the peace treaty and the league of nations pact a statute law of the United States. Such reservations as congress regarded as essential in the way of interpretation could be included in this law. Then the matter would go straight to the president for his signature.

Mr. Flood was asked if there are any precedents for adopting treaties as statute laws in cases where they failed to get through the senate in their technical shape as treaties. The Virginian replied that there were such precedents, and very good ones. First, he cited the treaty annexing the republic of Texas to the United States. The senate refused to adopt this, and in 1845 the document was turned into a joint resolution and was passed by both houses of congress and signed by President Tyler.

Second, Mr. Flood cited the law annexing the territory of Hawaii. President McKinley endeavored to take in Hawaii by the method of a treaty in 1893, but the approval of the senate was not obtained though the treaty was never brought to an outright vote. Rather than wait longer on the senate or allow the senate to defeat the treaty, the proposition was put into joint resolution form and enacted by congress. It now stands as a part of the law of the land precisely as if it had been put on the books in treaty shape.

The parallel as to Hawaii is specially pat, inasmuch as the McKinley administration did not wait for the senate to vote the treaty down, but expedited matters by adopting the route of majority congressional action in which both houses participated.

It has been clearly shown that a decided majority of the senate is in favor of ratifying the present peace treaty with reasonable reservations. There is no question that the sentiment of the senate is duplicated in the house, with perhaps an even larger majority for ratification in the latter body.

Mr. Flood, therefore, does not doubt that if a suitable joint resolution making the treaty and pact a law should be put up to congress, it would pass.

CLOTHING PRICES TO ADVANCE

Sure to Be Much Higher in the Spring Declares Seattle Man in Address

Chicago, Jan. 13.—Clothing prices next spring will be from 25 to 40 per cent. higher than at present, according to H. R. King of Seattle, who addressed the National Retail Clothiers' association today.

Mr. King said that the increase would come from a complexity of causes, chief of which was increased pay to workers. Labor had gone up 275 per cent since 1914, he said. Mr. King also cited the decrease in working hours and the increase of Australian wool prices from \$1.15 a pound in 1914 to \$4.10.

"The coming year will be a crucial one for clothing merchants," he said. "It will not so much be a question of making money as to keep the business from going to the rocks."

Col. Fred Levy of Louisville declared that if there were to be an investigation of clothing costs it should begin with the woolen manufacturers and be carried from them to the retailers, instead of the other way.